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CULBERSON DRAWS PARTY CONTRAST

He Declares That Democratic Principles Are Opposed to Protective Doctrine.

INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS SHOULD BE UPHELD

He Would Make No War on
Wealth, but Refuses Sanction
to Republican Paternalism.
Tariff Ideas of Majority
Party for the "Classes"
Only.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 21.—
Senator Culberson, of Texas.

In the course of his speech Mr. Culberson declared that although individual Democrats might favor free trade or protection for certain articles, the Democratic party stands

"I shall state at the outset my conception of the fundamental principles of the Democratic party," he began.

The Democratic party, he said, was the historic States' Rights party, but

was not that alone. He held it was not the "Federal party," but essentially the "party of the Constitution," but that the organic principles of the party were deeper than that, resting upon the idea of political and religious freedom for all mankind. He said the

partly recognized the tendency of all government to encroach on the rights of the individual and held the government to be best which governs least.

On the other hand, said Mr. Culbertson, like the old Federal and White

parties, the Republican party antagonizes these principles, fostering paternalism, the creation of favorite and privileged classes, encroachment on the rights of the States and the centralization of an often despotic power.

In the pending tariff bill Mr. Culver

son declared the irreconcilable ideas of the two parties were apparent. He held that the doctrine of protection by which money is taken from the great mass of the consumers to enrich manufacturers and producers, was contrary to the genius of the Constitution.

Denounced as Paternalism.
The average existing ad valorem rate, he said, on all articles was 44.8 per cent., making the people pay to the manufacturers a total of \$500,000,000 annually.

trust gets \$30,000,000, the oil trust \$20,000,000 and the steel trust \$80,000,000. The average rate in the proposed measure, he stated, was even higher, being 46 per cent. on all articles.

Such a policy, he claimed, was the worst form of paternalism. I had raised the price of all articles to the consumers enormously, [redacted] enabled the American producer to sell at a lower rate abroad than at home, and made it possible for a fa

"The Democratic party makes no war on wealth," he declared in closing. "Nor would it embitter capital and

labor, but it would dissolve this partnership between the government and protected interests and protect the individual rights of citizens."

Little Parliamentary Mix-Up.
Early in the proceedings to-day the desire of the advocates of the Finan-

Committee's tariff rates for quick action resulted in a parliamentary mix-up, in which Senators Root, of New York; Beveridge, of Indiana, and Rayner, of Maryland, figured. Mr. Root is in a hurry to get through with the

Mr. Root was in the chair, and Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, was discussing the rate on carbons. Mr.

Beveridge had interrupted the Wisconsin Senator several times, when Mr. Root called him to order, announcing that he must get recognition from the chair every time he wanted to ask a question of another Senator.

Mr. Root did not reply. A few minutes later Senator Rayner, of Maryland, interrupted Mr. La Follette, first.

saying, "Mr. President," in a low voice, but not waiting to get recognized or to find out whether Mr. La Follette would yield.

"I call the Senator from Maryland to order!" cried Mr. Beveridge.

This made Mr. Baughner angry, and

"It is a pity the Senator from Indiana can't find something better to do with his time than that. He is wasting most of the time over on the side, anyhow."

During the discussion of the rate of electric carbons, Mr. Aldrich explained that importers had evaded the Dingley law by bringing in sticks of carbon twice and three times as long as

Congress intended, and had obtained the sanction of the courts of this practice. He referred to the importers, as being constantly desirous of tearing down the American tariff.

of Texas, to remark that, in his opinion, both the importer and the manufacturer were useful citizens, but that neither should be allowed to put his hand into the public treasury. Mr. Bailey declared that the profits of some manufacturers were perfect

"Has the Senator ever heard of
man who has invested his money in
a factory and got no returns on